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Ten cases of measles, mostly among children, have been officially reported in the city during the past week.

No quarantinable disease has been reported either in the city or district.

A marked fall of temperature has been noticed since early this morning, the thermometer showing 60° F., with a tendency to rise.

It is reported that during the present week the sanitary service of this city will be reorganized and put in practice under the direct control of the State, through its local department of public works. An appropriation of \$8,000 a month will be allowed for the proper cleaning, sanitation, paving, and repairs of the streets, and other sanitary engineering works which may be called for. It is to be expected that by the proper carrying out of the newly organized service the city will be restored in the near future to a good sanitary condition.

Following are the mortuary statistics of the city of Matanzas covering the period from January 10 to 20, 1905:

Causes of death.	Number of deaths.	Bertillon number.
Grippe, nephritic	1	10
Tuberculosis, pulmonary	4	27
Broncho-pneumonia	2	92
Lesion of the heart (unqualified)	3	79
Oedema, cerebral	1	96
Enteritis, infantile	1	105
Cancer, intestinal	1	41
Cancer, uterine	1	42
Endocarditis	1	78
Anæmia	1	52
Total	16	

Annual rate of mortality per mille, 12.38; estimated population, 48,000.

GERMANY.

Reports from Berlin—Plague and cholera in various countries.

Plague.

Russia.—In the Ural territory, during the period from the 26th to the 28th December, inclusive, there occurred in the three Cossack stations 35 cases of plague and 35 deaths.

Egypt.—Between the 24th and 31st of December there were registered 13 fresh cases of plague and 7 deaths, of which 7 cases (4 deaths) occurred in Suez, 1 case in Port Said, 5 cases (3 deaths) in Tuhk, Province of Kaliubieh.

British East Africa.—In Port Florence on Lake Victoria 3 cases of plague were registered on the 1st of January. On the 5th of January there were 3 patients under treatment suffering with a disease suspected to be plague.

British South Africa.—In Durban during the period from November 27 to December 3, 1 plague patient was admitted to hospital and 1 died.

Cholera.

Russia.—According to the official bulletin dated January 1 there was a considerable abatement of cholera in Erivan. During the period from the 21st to the 28th of December there were registered in that

district 25 fresh cases of cholera (and 26 deaths), as compared with the period from the 15th to the 21st of December, when there occurred in the same district 324 cholera cases (with 279 deaths).

Influenza epidemic in Berlin.

At the present time the health conditions in Berlin are not especially good, in consequence of the abnormal weather this winter, which would be difficult to match in regard to sudden changes. Physicians and druggists are kept constantly busy. Besides the usual catarrhal illnesses of the season influenza prevails to an unusual extent. Medical authorities report that there has not been for many years so extensive an influenza epidemic in Berlin as during the present winter. It seems that the germs of the disease enjoy the distinction of being more infectious and more poisonous than usual. The *genius epidemicus* is this year an especially unfavorable one. In many families all the members are affected with influenza. Fortunately the disease is not very malignant, and the number of illnesses following afterwards and so frequently spoiling the prospects of speedy recovery are apparently not excessive. Complications are, however, not entirely missing, chief among them being inflammation of the lungs and the ear.

In the last official health report there appeared a number of deaths in consequence of influenza. Clearly the disease is not so harmless as is in some quarters still believed, and whoever feels symptoms of the illness will do well to be very careful and not return to his vocation too early. Particularly elderly people, who on account of smaller power of resistance are easily subject to inflammation of the lungs, and those whose hearts are affected must be doubly careful in times of influenza. On the other hand, one should not be overanxious and ascribe every harmless catarrh to influenza. One may very possibly have a little cold or cough without holding the evil influenza bacillus responsible. Another noteworthy opinion prevailing in medical circles may be mentioned. It refers to the alleged connection between influenza and cholera. Our experts for infectious diseases believe they have discovered that great epidemics of influenza precede epidemics of cholera. For instance, the cholera epidemic early in the nineties was preceded by a noticeably extensive epidemic of influenza, and this connection is said to have been frequently observed in Russia. Some well-known scientists have recently seriously maintained, since Professor Hahn has lectured on the Russian cholera epidemic and the danger of its being carried into Germany next spring, that as influenza has been so widespread in this country this season the introduction of Asiatic cholera into Germany must be reckoned with.

JAPAN.

Report from Yokohama—Inspection of vessels—Infectious diseases.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Moore reports, December 30 and January 4, as follows:

During the week ended December 24, 1904, 3 steamships having an aggregate personnel of 230 crew and 94 passengers were inspected; 47 steerage passengers were bathed and their clothing disinfected.

No noteworthy data bearing on quarantinable diseases in Japan have come to the notice of this office since date of last report.